



VOLUME 23—NUMBER 18.

LATE NEWS

APPEALS FOR REVOLT

Chungking —Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has appealed to the people of Thailand to revolt against Japan. The Generalissimo's appeal was broadcast while Chinese troops —battling a new Japanese offensive along a 14-hundred-mile front—were making small gains against the better-equipped aggressor.

PRESIDENT IMPROVES

Washington — President Roosevelt feels better today. He still has a little temperature—but it's less than one degree. However, doctors decided that it was best for the president to rest today, and his regular Friday press conference was cancelled. He is suffering from a slight intestinal ailment.

GANDHI STILL FASTS

Poonia, India — Mohandas Gandhi is calm and cheerful on the 17th day of his three-week fast. His condition is unchanged, and friends are optimistic he will survive his self-imposed fast protesting internment by the British.

THIRD GERMAN ATTACK

London — Powerful American bomber squadrons have struck at Germany for the third time by daylight.

United States Army headquarters in London announced merely that the targets were in Northwest Germany. No other details are given.

In their two previous attacks on Germany, the American bombers hammered the great naval base of Wilhelmshaven and unspecified targets in Northwest Germany.

END BITTER FEUD

London — Russia and the Yugoslav government-in-exile are said to have reached basic understanding for ending the bitter split between patriot forces in Yugoslavia.

Reliable informants hint that a powerful coalition will be formed between General Mikhailovich's Serb warriors and Communist partisans. According to the London Daily Sketch, details of the understanding may be announced soon.

MAJOR IS MISSING

General MacArthur's Headquarters —The man who taught Allied bombers how to strike terror into the Japanese heart is missing in action.

General MacArthur's Headquarters reports that Major William G. Bunn of Washington, Pennsylvania, left in a flying fortress on a routine reconnaissance flight on January 18th—and that the big ship failed to return. Bunn taught enemy ships, planting their bombs with an accuracy that meant certain destruction. And often—whenever he could—he personally led them into attack.

FIGHTING IN SOLOMONS

The Far East—American bombers have struck again at Japanese installations at both ends of the Pacific fighting front.

A noon Navy communiqué announces that dive-bombers, escorted by fighters, started fresh fires in an attack on enemy positions at Vila, on Kolombangara Island in the Northern Solomons. Heavy bombers also smashed at the Japs in the Shortland Island area, attacking positions at both Kahili and Faisi.

BOMB ALEUTIAN BASE

Washington —The Navy reports that American fighters, continuing their aerial offensive against the Japanese, again attacked Kiska in the Aleutians and three enemy bases in the Solomons.

The Kiska raid was made Tuesday by bombers escorted by fighters. Due to clouds, results of the attack were not determined. In the Solomons raids—which occurred Thursday, island time—fires were started at Vila on Kolombangara Island. Kahili and Faisi in the Shortland Island area also felt the sting of American bombs.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING

Moscow —Hard-hitting Russian forces have broken through Nazi defenses at several points west of Kharkov. The Russians, driving for the Nazi Dnieper River line, have captured or surrounded a number of villages despite stiffening German resistance. Mud, blizzards and Nazi counter-attacks are slowing the Russian offensive at most other points.

HEAVY FIRE LOSS

Kewanna, Indiana—A fire which swept through the Kewanna business district today has caused a loss estimated in excess of 50,000 dollars. One building is destroyed and others are badly damaged.

The blaze was discovered about 5 a. m. by a night watchman. It is believed to have started in the rear of a meat market.

Fire departments from Logansport, Winamac and Rochester aided Kewanna firemen in battling the conflagration.

THE POST-DEMOCRAT

The Only Democratic Paper in Delaware County Carrying the Union Label

MUNCIE, INDIANA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1943.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS

President Roosevelt Raps American Critics

In His Broadcast Message To the Country, the President Discusses Washington and His Many Problems, and How He Finally Developed a Free Government --- More Faith in Leaders Is Needed At One of the Most Critical Times In United States History---Criticism Only Adds a Heavy Burden to Those Carrying Responsibility.

President Roosevelt spoke over a nation-wide hookup on the eve of Washington's birthday. In this broadcast the President urged faith in our leaders and rapped the critics of our war policies. The text of his speech follows:

"Today this nation, which George Washington helped so greatly to create, is fighting all over this earth in order to maintain for ourselves and for our children the freedom which George Washington helped so greatly to achieve. As we celebrate Washington's birthday, let us remember how he conducted himself in the midst of great adversities. We are inclined because of the total sum of his accomplishments, to forget his days of trial.

Throughout the Revolution, Washington commanded an army whose very existence as an army was never a certainty from one week to another. Some of his soldiers and even whole regiments could not or would not move outside of the borders of their own states.

Sometimes, at critical moments, they would decide to return to their individual homes to get the plowing done or the crops harvested. Large numbers of the people of the colonies were either against independence or at least unwilling to make personal sacrifice toward its attainment.

And there were many in every colony who were willing to co-operate with Washington only if the co-operation was based on their own terms.

Some sneered at the War of the Revolution, sneered at the very principles of the Declaration of Independence. It was impractical, they said—it was idealistic—to claim that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights."

The skeptics, the cynics of Washington's day did not believe that ordinary men and women have the capacity for freedom and self-government. They said that liberty and equality were idle dreams that could not come true—just as today there are many Americans who sneer at the determination to attain freedom from want and freedom from fear on the ground that these are ideals which can never be realized. They say that it is ordained that we must always have poverty and that we must always have war.

They are like the people who carp at the Ten Commandments

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Vital Christianity for Today

REV. ROBERT W. SEARLE, D. D.
General Secretary, Greater New York Federation of Churches

Democracy is a principle of human association in which each individual involved is recognized as possessing inalienable rights and in which ultimate authority is equally distributed among those associated. The majority opinion therefore rules decision, but no decision is valid which transgresses the rights of the individual. Furthermore, in the theory of democracy while the minority is constrained to abide by the decision of the majority it is not to be restrained from attempting itself to become a majority by converting others to its view.

From this it is obvious that two basic factors are involved. First, a general agreement as to what constitutes the inalienable rights of the individual and second the necessity, if democracy is to live and flourish, for each individual to be conscientiously informed and conscientiously responsible.

Democracy cannot be suddenly imposed and be effective. It must evolve. In the process of its evolution it cannot hope to come to birth until there is mutual agreement as to individual rights and a developed sense of individual responsibility.

Historically the element in civilization that has established the concept of individual right and has cultivated the sense of individual responsibility is Christianity.

While some debt is due to the thought-life of ancient Greece, yet it is upon the Christian doctrine of individual worth as a child of God and the Christian doctrine of individual duty both as a servant of God and as a brother to his fellowman—that the structure of democracy was founded.

That which took place during 2,000 years of Western civilization can be seen to be taking place during the last 100 years of China's history. The secret of the greatness at the heart of the great leader of China and his equally great wife is, by their own acknowledgment, to be found in their vital Christianity.

Now it should be clear that if the impulse of Christianity and the validation of Christian doctrine as to man are taken away from democracy—it will continue for a while under momentum—but its progress must inevitably cease and itself begin to disintegrate.

That has been happening in our western world in which we have recently had an agnostic society and a religion largely set in the routine of tradition.

The dreadful experience of this war should make us realize a truth never better expressed than by George Washington when he said:

"It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government."

"Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

ACUSE MORGAN OF MILKING ERIE

Old Issue Of Railroads Playing Favorite Bobs Up Again

The old issue of railroads playing in with favored bankers bobbed up again this week before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In this particular case the Erie, which came out of the wringer a little over a year ago, privately sold \$14,000,000 worth of new bonds to the House of Morgan. The Erie received 96 cents on the dollar and the Morgan firm offered the securities to the public at 97.5.

The bonds were issued to replenish the Erie's treasury after buying back from Reconstruction Finance Corporation the same amount of 4 per cent notes that were not due for 10 years. This cost the road more than \$500,000, which R. F. C. collected as a premium.

When application was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval of the new securities, strong protests were filed by the Chesapeake & Ohio, which lost almost all of its Erie stock in the reorganization, and by Cyrus Eaton a Cleveland banker who wanted to bid.

The C. & O. charges the deal will cost the Erie \$40,000 more in annual interest charges and will require an immediate outlay of more than \$1,000,000 in cash. It contends, furthermore, that a better offer is still available.

Transactions of this kind lead to rail domination by the bankers; to the detriment of stockholders and the public interest, the C. & O. charged.

It is up to the I. C. C. to decide whether the deal should stand. —Labor.

OPA Acts to Ease Acute Meat Shortage

Washington, Feb. 26.—The OPA has acted to relieve the meat shortage situation in two California cities and in the state of Rhode Island. A temporary system of meat allocation has been set up for San Francisco and Los Angeles until new food rationing regulations go into effect about April first.

Today's move authorizes local officials of the Office of Price Administration in these areas to distribute meat to dealers and places serving food pending the inauguration of nation-wide meat rationing. Washington says that mal-distribution of meat in the affected areas is so serious that a number of outlets are receiving far less than their fair share.

O-P-A authorities describe the move as an experiment. Unless it improves the situation in California and Rhode Island, they say, similar plans will not be put into operation in other regions where a shortage threatens. The plan covers beef, pork, lamb, mutton and veal.

Italy's rejection of Fascism is belief

Chicago, Feb. 26.—Count Carlo Sforza, one-time foreign minister of Italy, believes the great masses of Italians have rejected Fascism. But he sees little present likelihood of revolt.

The Count today told the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations that the Fascist army is too well disciplined to take the lead in any insurrection. He claims that the civilian population lacks the arms and facilities to stage a successful revolt.

The 72-year-old Italian is critical of Allied propaganda being beamed to his country. In effect, he believes, the Allies are telling Italians to throw out Mussolini and then select a "nice Fascist" as his successor. In reality, the Count said, Italians want nothing more to do with any Fascists.

Ease Restrictions On 'C' Ration Books

Washington, Feb. 26.—Restrictions on "C" ration books have been eased somewhat by O-P-A officials to take care of non-essential workers who are unable to commute to work under the present setup.

Under the new order, these workers are permitted to apply for a "C" ration book provided a "B" book has proved inadequate and there is no other means of transportation to their place of employment. "C" books have heretofore been restricted to essential workers, physicians and persons in similar classifications.

GAIN 15 MILES ON AFRICAN LINE

Rommel Is Retreating And Withdrawing His Panzer Unit

The Battle of Tunisia, Feb. 26 — Allied forces in Tunisia have gained up to 15 miles in a drive to cut off Marshal Rommel's line of retreat.

The Allied advance was made near Sbeha, which is about 25 miles northeast of the Kasserine Pass. The pass now is firmly held by the Allies. After abandoning the mountain gap without a fight, Rommel is believed to be retreating east toward the Port of Sfax, and south toward Gafsa.

Radio Berlin has admitted Rommel's reverse in a backhanded manner. A D-N-B broadcast said the Africa Corps has concluded offensive operations on the Central Tunisia front.

Allied air forces are given a good deal of credit for turning the tide of battle.

Yesterday allied planes plastered the Ragusa and Palermo areas of Sicily. Radio Rome said 12 persons were killed and 24 wounded. American bombers from the Middle East blasted Crotone, and Naples—Italy's second largest port. Heavy and medium bombers attacked Gages and the Mareh line.

General Montgomery's Eighth Army still is feeling out the Mareh line front defenses for weak spots.

Now that Alexander is on the scene, the Allies have the benefit of a fighting man's experience—a man who has fought every climate and place and who knows, best of all, the tricks of Erwin Rommel. It should not be long before this exponent of attack opens a full-scale operation to settle the Tunisian dispute once and for all.

MUNCIE FACES MORE TROUBLE

Robert Crabbs Estate Is Demanding \$10,000 Damages

The City of Muncie continues to be made a defendant in suits brought by former employees who were dismissed and are asking for back wages together with reinstatement. This time, city attorney, George Koons, will represent the defense while the first suits against the city were brought by him several years ago when a number of dismissed firemen sought salaries for which they did not render any services and reinstatement on the fire department.

During the past week, a suit was filed against the city for \$10,000 by Ann Waterhouse as executrix of the estate of Robert Crabbs, former policeman who was dismissed by the Wilson administration and who died June 28, 1941. It is claimed that Crabbs was dismissed without cause and was not given a trial or hearing. Other former officers are also filing similar suits against the city including Claude (Hope) Mullen, Charles Boright, William Mansfield, Harry Johnson and Otis Blair.

A few days ago, Judge Clarence Hight allowed judgment for \$680 against the city in favor of Edgar Horlacher, former city fireman, who was removed from the active department and placed on the firemen's pension payroll. Horlacher was allowed the difference between the amount of salary he would have drawn as a member of the fire department and that amount which he was paid from the pension fund and which he might have earned otherwise. It is understood that he will also seek reinstatement to the fire department.

City employees were given wage increases again this year except for department heads. It appears also that employees once on the city payroll are expected to remain there until death while those who are responsible for the administration may get the "boot" every four years and they must take it. The city has been an easy mark for lawyers to receive funds for clients who have not rendered service for such pay and it begins to look like such practice may continue. What kind of legislation is needed for that predicament?

Raymond C. Shirey Entertains Trustees

Raymond C. Shirey, Trustee of Salem township, will entertain the trustees of Delaware County at the Daleville school building Monday. A luncheon will be served at the school.

A representative of the procurement division of the War Department will attend the meeting relative to making the request for as many typewriters as the schools in Delaware County can release for war work. The government is asking 25 per cent of the typewriters.

Legislature Day By Day Shows Indiana Trends

COUNCIL GRANTS PAY INCREASES

Materials And Judge's Salary Are Also Allowed

The Delaware county council met Wednesday and Thursday of the past week to consider special appropriations for all departments of the county administration. Salary increases were requested for all deputies employed by the courthouse due to the increased costs of living and higher wages paid to employees in the industrial field. The council approved a \$20 per month increase for each of the deputies in the courthouse beginning with March 1st. The sheriff's deputies were allowed a \$25 monthly pay increase and each of the four janitors in the courthouse were permitted a five dollar monthly advance.

Besides deputy wage increases the council authorized the appropriation of \$1800 to be paid as a salary to Paul Lenington, judge of the Superior court, and \$1000 additional salary to Lester Janney, county surveyor. The Superior court salary of \$1800 was not appropriated during the past eight years inasmuch as Judge Claude Ball refused to accept a wage from the county but rendered his services for the salary as paid by the state.

The county highway department was allotted \$5000 for the purchase of crushed stone and \$2500 for gravel with which to maintain county roads. Other appropriations were approved for the county infirmary, board of election commissioners, welfare department, county assessor, and items in direct charge by the county commissioners.

The action of the county council is subject to approval now by the state tax board before final authorization is made. The total appropriations would increase county expenditures for 1943 approximately \$15,000.

Report Air Pocket Causes Plane Crash

Lisbon, Portugal, Feb. 26.—Pan-American Airways officials blame an air pocket for the crash of the Yankee clipper Monday night.

The clipper crashed in the Tagus river in Portugal while flying in for a landing at its Lisbon base. All but three of the fifteen known survivors now are out of danger.

Authorities are dragging the river for bodies of the twenty persons still missing. Four bodies have been recovered.

Among those missing are Tamara, Russian-born American stage and night club singer, and two war correspondents from the United States. They are Ben Robertson, Junior, of Clemson, South Carolina, on assignment for the New York Herald Tribune, and Frank J. Cuhel, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

I spoke in this column of the "no account" legislation that has been passed. This session so far, Rep. William Connors (R. Marion) came along with a speech in the house on the same theme

Republicans Have Made a Reputation for Themselves and the G. O. P. By Introducing Foolish Legislation; After Making Campaign Pledges to Reduce Bills To Actual Necessity, and Those Needed for the State's Cooperation In the War Program---Would Scrap Merit System, and Kick Influential Organizations In the Face, for the Mere Purpose of Playing Politics During a War Emergency Session.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 26.—Up to the present at least, the present Republican-controlled legislature has set some sort of a record of making various groups "mad."

They have made the farmers sore by killing the milk control law.

They have irritated labor by their slow action on the measures to increase unemployment compensation payments and liberalize the workmen's compensation law.

They have made the civic groups disgusted by killing the "home rule" constitutional amendment.

They haven't exactly made friends of the church people and "drys" throughout the state by the way they maneuvered the local option bill into oblivion.

They are running headlong into difficulties with county and city difficulties with county and city crease the amount of gasoline revenues apportioned to the cities and towns by 10 per cent, if revenues drop below \$26,000,000 annually as they undoubtedly will.

They have kicked the Indiana Chamber of Commerce in the face by killing the chamber's prize bill to make Indianapolis one town.

And right now they are all mixed up in a battle over elimination of the merit system from the state institutions. This already has drawn fire from the Indiana Merit System association which is composed of more than a dozen civic groups.

Republican legislators, almost to a man, want to kill the merit system, in state institutions, but the G.O.P. steering committee which is composed of a host of candidates for the party's governorship nomination want to retain it—just to carry the favor of the merit groups, not because of any love of the system itself.

This fight is still to be settled. But up-to-date, the anti-merit legislators have the best of the fight, having cut appropriations for the state personnel board to the bone.

I spoke in this column of the "no account" legislation that has been passed. This session so far, Rep. William Connors (R. Marion) came along with a speech in the house on the same theme

Knowing the conditions under which our legislators work—the pressure groups, the insurance men, etc. back home—I am not inclined to criticize too harshly our legislators for what they do or fail to do during a legislative session.

But it is very obvious from what has been done up-to-date that our legislators have given very little thought or attention to the war that is going on.

Out of the first 42 bills passed by both houses and sent to the governor, only one pertained to the war. And that was a bill providing that the state licenses of professional men should not expire during the war period.

Many other bills pertaining to the war effort have been dropped into the hopper, of course, and undoubtedly will be passed before the March 8 deadline.

But the point is that the legislators have shoved aside these bills to take up measures in which they were personally interested.

A good example of this lack of interest in wartime legislation was shown by the way the house ways and means committee "sat" for weeks on the essential civilian defense bill.

And it took the Republican state chairman, Ralph Gates, in person to force the Republican members of the ways and means committee to get the bill out on the floor of the house with sufficient appropriations to operate a civilian defense program.

And it is also interesting to note the progress of the all-important bill to suspend the present law which prohibits women from work.

(Continued on Page Three)

Democratic Editors To Meet Saturday

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 26.—Indiana's Democratic editors, most of them here for the session of the Hoosier State Press Association, will hold their annual mid-winter meeting Saturday afternoon in the Chateau Room of the Claypool Hotel. The streamlined meeting will open with a luncheon at 12:30 p. m.

Committees this week completed arrangements for the luncheon and the business meeting which will follow. Because of the war, the usual banquet, which in the past has attracted crowds of from 900 to 1,500 persons, will not be held and editors will be able to take late afternoon or evening buses or trains to their homes Saturday.

Principal speaker at the luncheon will be Walter Myers, former Indianapolis attorney and now fourth assistant postmaster general. His subject will be "Isolationism and Pettifoggery," and he is expected to expand on the "pettifoggery" referred to by President Roosevelt in his recent address to the White House Correspondents Association. Because of the appearance here Saturday night of Col. Robert McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, the Myers address will take on national significance. Although no names were used by the President in his address, he mentioned "certain publicists," and most observers agreed McCormick was among those referred to. The Chicago publisher will address a banquet of the Republican Editorial Association speaking on "A Newspaper's Responsibility to Its Readers."

In addition to Myers, Governor Henry F. Schriker and State Chairman Fred F. Bays will make short talks during the luncheon. Following the luncheon, the editors will hold their business session. A meeting of the nominating committee will be held at 11:30 a. m. Saturday and in accordance with the annual custom, all officers are expected to be advanced with a new treasurer being named to start through the chairs of the association.

Present officers are Frank G. Thompson, Bluffton, president; Ray E. Smith, Indianapolis, first vice-president; A. J. Heuring, Winslow, second vice-president; Hugh Barnhart, Rochester, third vice-president; Robert O'Bannon, Corydon, secretary, and Marion Ayres, Shelbyville, treasurer.

Committees making arrangements for the meeting include: general arrangements—E. C. Gorrell, Winamac, Mr. Barnhart and Mr. Ayres; nominating—George Crittendenberger, Anderson, Mr. O'Bannon and J. W. Clarke, Indianapolis; resolutions—Walter Chambers, New Castle, John Heller, Decatur, and Mr. Heuring. Democratic legislators will be guests of the editors at the luncheon and tickets are being supplied them. Editors' tickets for the luncheon will be sold at the door.

Legal Notice

LEGAL NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Notice is hereby given that the Local Alcoholic Beverage Board of Delaware County, Indiana, will, at 9:00 a. m. Central War Time on the 12th day of March, 1943, at the Clerk's Office, Court House in the City of Muncie, in said County, begin investigation of the applications of the following named persons, requesting the issue to the applicant, at the locations hereinafter set out, of the Alcoholic Beverage Permits of the classes hereinafter designated and will, at said time and place, receive information concerning the fitness of said applicants and the propriety of issuing the permits applied for to such applicants at the premises named:

William E. Miller, 89623, Transfer Beer, Wine Retailer's permit from Walter A. Yingling, 191 W. Smith st., Toktown.

Nancy May and Alma Palmer, 89595 (Restaurant), 800 Granville Ave., Muncie—Beer Retailer.

Ben E. Rosen, 89617, (Package Store), 119 W. Main Street, Muncie—Liquor, Wine Dealer.

Ross Shuman, 89641, (Package Store), 502 S. Walnut street, Muncie—Liquor, Wine Dealer.

Dorothy V. Smith, 89643, Transfer Beer, Wine Retailer's permit from Byron P. Smith, Harris & Center Sts., Eaton.

Said investigation will be open to the public, and public participation is requested.

Alcoholic Beverage Commission of Indiana
By JOHN F. NOONAN
Secretary
Bernard E. Doyle
Excise Administrator

Supports Plan for Soldiers Help

Washington, Feb. 26. — "The armed forces have landed and the farm situation is well in hand." Such communiques may roll in from the agricultural front during the coming season if a bill now before Congress goes through. The bill would enable farmers to call on servicemen for help if they should find it impossible to get assistance elsewhere in planting, cultivating or harvesting their crops.

A Congress as all-out to help agriculture as this one is will doubtless pass the measure. And if it's touched up here and there, the Commander-in-Chief — Mr. Roosevelt — will not object to using soldiers in agriculture, Congressman Fulmer says the president has approved the principle of the bill.

Farmers—to describe the highlights of the plan—would call for help at the nearest military establishment. If they could show that the army or navy was their last hope, a detail of doughboys or sailors would be called out of training and hustled into the emergency area. No detail could spend over one day at farm work. If the work couldn't be cleaned up in a day, another detail would be sent out from camp the following day.

If the plan is adopted, farmers will have to pay the government for the help they get from soldiers or sailors. They will have to pay the going wage rate in their community for each man.

No effort would be made by military commanders to pick out skilled hands for the farm details. But this doesn't disturb Congressman Fulmer, who says: "Anybody can pick apples or cotton or sweet potatoes."

Your social security account card is valuable. Are you safeguarding it against wear and loss?

Where do bugs go in winter time? A page of unique photographs by a nature expert with explanations that answer a question that has puzzled millions. Don't miss this entertaining feature in The American Weekly, the magazine distributed with next week's Sunday Chicago Herald-American.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Christ Jesus" is the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, February 28.

The Golden Text is: "Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever" (Hebrews 13:8). Among the citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermon is the following from the Bible: "And it came to pass, that after three days they found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them, and asking them questions. And all that heard him were astonished at his understanding and answers. And when they saw him, they were amazed; and his mother said unto him, Son, why hast thou thus dealt with us? behold, thy father and I have sought thee sorrowing. And he said unto them, How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" (Luke 2:46-49).

The Lesson-Sermon also includes the following passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "As the individual ideal of Truth, Christ Jesus came to rebuke rabbinical error and all sin, sickness, and death—to point out the way of Truth and Life" (p. 30). "From early boyhood he was about his Father's business" (p. 52). "His mission was to reveal the Science of celestial being, to prove what God is and what He does for man" (p. 26).

All druggists in France are now under government regulation.

They Know the Answers to Good Laundering

That's What Muncie Housewives Are Finding Out When They Send Their Laundry to EVERS'.

JOIN THE PARADE TO

Evers' Soft Water Laundry, Inc.

PHONE 3731

OFFICIAL TABLE OF POINT VALUES FOR PROCESSED FOODS

No. 1—Effective March 1, 1943

Pursuant to Ration Order Number 13

FLUIDS		POINT VALUES																	
1 pint = 1 pound 1 quart = 2 pounds																			
WEIGHT																			
OVER INCLUDING		Over 0 Including 4 oz.	Over 4 oz. Including 7 oz.	Over 7 oz. Including 10 oz.	Over 10 oz. Including 14 oz.	Over 14 oz. Including 1 1/2 2c.	Over 1 1/2 2c. Including 1 1/2 2c.	Over 1 1/2 2c. Including 1 1/2 2c.	Over 1 1/2 2c. Including 1 1/2 2c.	Over 1 1/2 2c. Including 1 1/2 2c.	Over 1 1/2 2c. Including 1 1/2 2c.	Over 1 1/2 2c. Including 1 1/2 2c.	Over 1 1/2 2c. Including 1 1/2 2c.	Over 1 1/2 2c. Including 1 1/2 2c.	Over 1 1/2 2c. Including 1 1/2 2c.	Over 1 1/2 2c. Including 1 1/2 2c.	Over 1 1/2 2c. Including 1 1/2 2c.	PER LB.	
FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES																			
Canned and Bottled (including Spiced Fruits)																			
APPLES (including Crabapples)		1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8	
APPLESAUCE		1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8	
APRICOTS		2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13	
BERRIES—all varieties		1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11	
CHERRIES, red sour pitted		1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11	
CHERRIES, other		1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11	
CRANBERRIES and SAUCE		1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11	
FRUITS FOR SALAD and FRUIT COCKTAIL		1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11	
GRAPEFRUIT		1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8	
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE		1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8	
GRAPE JUICE		1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8	
PEACHES		1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11	
PEARS		1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11	
PINEAPPLE		2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13	
PINEAPPLE JUICE		1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11	
All other canned and bottled fruits, fruit juices, and combinations		1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8	
Frozen																			
CHERRIES		2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13	
PEACHES		2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13	
STRAWBERRIES		2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13	
BERRIES, Other		2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13	
All other frozen fruits		2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13	
Dried and Dehydrated																			
PRUNES		3	8	11	15	20	25	31	38	43	48	53	58	63	68	73	78	20	
RAISINS		3	8	11	15	20	25	31	38	43	48	53	58	63	68	73	78	20	
All others		1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8	
VEGETABLES AND VEGETABLE JUICES																			
Canned and Bottled																			
ASPARAGUS		1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11	
BEANS, FRESH LIMA		2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13	
BEANS, GREEN and WAX		1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11	
BEANS, all canned and bottled dry varieties including Baked Beans, Soaked Dry Beans, Pork and Beans, Kidney Beans, and Lentils		1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8	
BEETS (including pickled)		1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8	
CARROTS		1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11	
CORN		1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11	
PEAS		2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13	
SAUERKRAUT		1	2	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	4	
SPINACH		1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11	
TOMATOES		2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13	
TOMATO CATSUP and CHILI SAUCE		1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11	
TOMATO JUICE		1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11	
TOMATO PRODUCTS, all others		2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13	
All other canned and bottled vegetables, vegetable juices, and combinations		1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11	
Frozen																			
ASPARAGUS		2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13	
BEANS, LIMA		2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13	
BEANS, GREEN and WAX		2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13	
BROCCOLI		2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13	
CORN		2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13	
PEAS		2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13	
SPINACH		2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13	
All other frozen vegetables		1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8	
OTHER PROCESSED FOODS																			
SOUPS, CANNED and BOTTLED—all types and varieties		1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8	
BABY FOODS, Canned & bottled, all types and varieties except milk and cereals		4 ounces—including 5 1/2 ounces -- 1 Point																	
		Over 5 1/2 ounces—including 8 ounces -- 2 Points																	

Postpone Cotton Picking by Army

Salt Lake City, Feb. 26.—Plans to use U. S. Army troops to pick cotton near Phoenix, Arizona, have been indefinitely postponed. Headquarters of the Ninth Service command announced the action.

However, the office of Major General Kenyon Joyce, commanding general of the area, declared that this move does not mean that plans have been shelved for using troops for such purposes in the future.

Yesterday the War Department announced that Army units in the vicinity of two Arizona counties had been assigned to relieve an emergency labor shortage arising in the cotton fields in the area. The original War Department order stated that the troops would be used immediately. But it is understood that no army units had been released to work in the fields prior to tonight's postponement.

Danes Are Given Prison Sentences

London, Feb. 26.—The Nazi controlled radio Copenhagen says ten Danes have been given prison terms up to ten years for aiding parachutists. According to the broadcast, the parachutists landed from planes, presumably British, with weapons, money and a radio transmitter. One is said to have fled the country and the other two, aided by Danes, escaped.

In addition to the persons sentenced for aiding the parachutists, radio Copenhagen says fifteen others were given up to two and a half years in prison for publishing an illegal paper — "The Free Danes."

All druggists in France are now under government regulation.

Migrant Workers Are Not Efficient

Washington, Feb. 26.—Dissatisfaction is being voiced with the type of migrant farm workers being supplied by the Department of Agriculture. L. L. Chandler of Gouls, Florida, charges that negro and white workers the department sent into the Florida fruit and vegetable areas were—and he quote Chandler—"liffraff." His remarks were made before a Senate investigating committee.

The charges are of interest to farmers in other parts of the country who may have to depend heavily on migrant workers during the coming crop season.

Chandler says their workers throw their money away on drink, demand too much pay for their work and are indifferent to their jobs.

E. S. Harper of Twin Falls, Idaho, has another complaint. He says the government permitted the use of Japanese from relocation centers, and that these workers saved the Idaho potato crop. Trouble of it was—he says—that the farmers who hired them had to provide daily baths for the Japanese. Farmers who didn't have the proper facilities had to haul the workers to town.

The migratory farm worker program is handled through the Farm Security Administration. FSA officials told the United Press that it has no reports from its agents in Florida relating to the goings on reported by Chandler. They said it was their impression that migrants who were sheltered by the government conducted themselves in model fashion. They said those who are housed on private property are beyond FSA authority. It is such people step out of bounds it's a matter for local police.

As to the wage scale, FSA points out that this is fixed by local boards—on which farmers have a voice in public hearings.

FSA made it clear to the United Press that it doesn't intend to help loaders through its program. Migrants who refuse to work will be sent home.

UNIQUE HIDING PLACE

San Jose, Cal.—A San Jose youth asked by United States Commissioner Marshall H. Hall to show his draft card, stated he could not do so in the presence of a lady. The commissioner's secretary left the room. The youth then lowered his trousers, extracted the card from the upper seams of his shorts, and said to the commissioner: "It is a valuable document and I didn't want to lose it."

Met Hein, who recently retired from pro football after a dozen campaigns, rates Sammy Baugh the greatest passer of his time.

STARS ON PARADE



ANN SOTHERN
IS AN EXPERT LACROSSE PLAYER. SHE LEARNED TO PLAY THE GAME WHILE SHE WAS ATTENDING THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON. SIX MONTHS AFTER SHE LEARNED TO PLAY THE GAME, HER TEAMMATES ELECTED HER THEIR CAPTAIN!



TYRONE POWER
USED TO READ THE SUNDAY COMICS OVER A LOCAL RADIO STATION FOR THEIR KIDLISTENERS!!



THE POST-DEMOCRAT

A Democratic weekly newspaper representing the Democrats of Muncie, Delaware County and the 10th Congressional District. The only Democratic Newspaper in Delaware County.

Entered as second class matter January 15, 1921, at the Post Office at Muncie, Indiana, under Act of March 3, 1879.

PRICE 5 CENTS—\$1.50 A YEAR

MRS. GEO. R. DALE, Publisher
916 West Main Street

Muncie, Indiana, Friday, February 26, 1943.

What America Can Do for China

Not since Winston Churchill addressed the United States Congress have its members and the American people been so persuasively reminded of the position selected for them by history as when Madame Chiang Kai-shek spoke in the House of Representatives. That position is not only one from which material strength for war must flow to all the fighting United Nations, but one of world leadership toward peace through international organization.

It was America's responsibility for post-war leadership that Mme. Chiang stressed how important it seems to others that Americans shall accept this responsibility was illustrated in her address, and not by words alone.

At this moment her country's needs are terribly urgent. But, while urging Americans not to underestimate Japan's power, she talked not too much of China's right to a larger share of democracy's arsenal, or of China's suffering. She spoke rather of China's hope that its long lone stand against aggression, and its continued endurance as an ill-equipped ally of the United States, would not be without a proportionate reward in the postwar world.

And what is that reward? It was not for territory, better markets, or Chinese hegemony that Mme. Chiang pleaded. She asked chiefly for the continued American collaboration, as in war so in peace, to make tomorrow worth the sacrifices of today.

Mme. Chiang — the "madamissimo" as her American admirers might well call her — must have convinced many a parochial-minded listener that "these Chinese speak our language." She is a Christian, and a graduate of Wellesley College. And more recent experience has impressed her with a fact no American should forget. She saw all races working together in American outposts.

This increased my belief and faith that devotion to common principles eliminates differences in race, and that identity of ideals is the strongest possible solvent of racial dissimilarities.

It is this identity of ideals that has brought so many of the United Nations together in war. The former British Ambassador to Washington, Lord Lothian, saw this as the ultimate determining factor in Anglo-American relations, and his convictions have been borne out. The basis of victory in the war and the peace is the continued recognition of common ideals, wherever found and in whatever language spoken, as the foundation of world order.

Mme. Chiang's speech was a refutation of the geo-politicians, who base their postwar concepts on material factors arising from the physical positions of peoples on the earth's surface. The mental, moral and spiritual positions that nations take for themselves are more important. Mme Chiang would have Americans take a position that would make them neighbors and friends and benefactors of all mankind.

"China is eager to co-operate with you and other nation to lay . . . a lasting foundation for a sane and progressive world society," she said. When Mme. Chiang voiced her hope that "it is the resolve of this Congress to devote itself to the creation of the postwar world," she was speaking not only for her people but for millions of Americans. —Christian Science Advocate.

How We Cut Taxes in 1950

It was in 1950, not long after the close of the Second World War, writes the Chinese historian Hi Ho Hum, that one member of the American Congress was struck with the idea that it might be possible to reduce income taxes below their 1943 level. He did not propose anything so absurd as a return to 1938 income tax levels, but did go so far as to suggest that taxes might be reduced to 1941 levels.

This strange idea, the Chinese historian continues, actually gained several adherents. The Treasury, in alarm, went before the Ways and Means Committee to combat so reactionary a plan. By such a reduction, the Treasury pointed out, the married man without any dependents and with an income of \$1,200 would gain only \$29. The man with a \$3,000 income, however, would gain \$305; the man with a \$5,000 income would gain \$590; the man with a \$10,000 income would gain \$1,316; the man with a \$100,000 income would gain \$16,325. And the scoundrel with a \$1,000,000 income (for there was one left) would gain \$167,446.

The Treasury was unable to understand how so preposterous an idea could have originated, or how any liberal could possibly be taken in by it. For it gave the biggest amounts precisely to the men who needed them least. It gave the least to precisely the men who needed the money most. What excuse, continued the Treasury, was there for throwing such windfalls into the laps of

the taxpayers? Did Congress actually propose that the Treasury should throw away the billions of dollars of assets owing to it? Did not Congress recognize that whenever the Treasury took less than a man's whole income it was in effect making him a handsome gift of the income that it failed to take? And as this was so irrefutably true, continued the Treasury (according to the Chinese historian), it was already a scandal that the Treasury, even at the 1943 level, was giving the man with a \$1,200 income only \$1,171 each year, while it was giving the man with a \$1,000,000 income \$100,000 every year.

Even though its logic was perfect, however, the Treasury was willing, in deference to the muddle into which popular thought had got on the subject, to reduce taxes, and to reduce the rich man's tax by as much as the poor man's tax. It found that the poorest man taxed paid a tax of \$1. Therefore the Treasury was willing to consent to reducing the tax of each individual by \$1. Even the man with the \$1,000,000 income was told that his tax for the following year, instead of being \$900,000, would be \$899,999. This reduction of \$1, being the same to all taxpayers and therefore fair to every one, was gladly accepted by all concerned, concludes the Chinese historian, Hi Ho Hum and nobody in America thereafter had the cheek to bring up the question of tax reduction again. —New York Times.

Bolting Turkey's Back Door.

Freeing Turkey's hands, as reflected in Mr. Churchill's very military-looking mission to that country, and in the more recent signing of a Russo-Turkish accord, is a result of United Nations gains on two sides of Turkey. General Montgomery's 1,500-mile game of hare-and-hounds with General Rommel relieved Turkey of having to look directly across the Mediterranean at formidable Axis forces. The Russian gains in the Caucasus relieved the Turks of a feeling of being jostled from behind by the Nazis.

The Russian contribution to fresh air for Turkey is of special interest at this time because it enables Turkey to contemplate eventual military co-operation with the United Nations without exposing the country to a stab in the back through the Caucasus. Turkey may one day become a springboard into Nazi Europe; the best insurance the Nazis could have obtained against this possibility would have been a strong hold on the Caucasus.

A great deal has been written about the traditional enmity between Turkey and Russia. A more realistic approach to Russo-Turkish relations in these times, however, is provided by a study of the revolutions that transformed them. Though their revolutions were not similar yet a feeling of sympathy developed between the Russian and Turkish peoples who were both trying to free themselves of a darker past.

The Soviet Union was the first country to recognize the Turkish Republic. And the present situation can hardly be different for the Turks than for other peoples—that the existence of Nazis in the world makes good friends better friends. —Christian Science Advocate.

Jeeper!

Over in England there is talk of detailing a fleet of jeeps, with American soldiers at the wheel, to help with the Spring plowing. Not a bad idea, from any angle. Farmers over here have been itching to get their hands on a jeep to plow their gardens, bring in the cows from the back pasture, mow the front lawns and tote the eggs and milk to town. A jeep would be a handy gadget on the farm.

And the American boys over there, many of them Midwesterners, will no doubt compete for the plowman's job, if only to smell grain again the tang of fresh-turned fields, hear the Spring birds clamoring for upturned worms, know the satisfaction of a clean, straight furrow. Farm boys make good soldiers; but they also make good farmers, for they have Spring rain in their blood. The notion that everybody raised in the country grows up with a deep-seated yearning to escape is not quite true. If it was, we'd have been importing all our food several generations ago.

If they put those Midwestern boys in jeeps to do the English farming, however, they'd better watch out. Those lads have been used to plowing in a country where an eighty-acre farm is just a "patch," where a furrow less than half a mile long is nothing more than a practice run. Some of them have been heard to say that it's hardly worth a man's time to get out the tractor to plow a twenty-acre field; it's less bother just to spade it up by hand some slack morning. Turn a lad of that persuasion loose in an English field and something has to give. It might be a stone wall or a fine old hedgerow; it might be tradition. —New York Times.

State Welfare Dept.

If there is anything wrong with the State Welfare department, it certain seems wrong, foolish and unnecessary to drag out an investigation for two years. Governor Schricker asked the legislature this week to make a report on finds that would either quiet the rumored charges or have the offenders punished but the majority Republicans voted for the two-year joker so they can drag it into politics. The big record of the session continues to be in the do-nothing policy. —Decatur Democrat.

The Red Cross campaign will be on next week. Be as liberal as you can for it's a great cause and our quota for the county is \$11,700.

Lady from China

It is because the drama of this war is too big for any single theater, too complex for the ordinary mind, that it explains and interprets itself best in human symbols. And it is because Mme. Chiang Kai-shek in her small and charming person is so large a symbol that her appearance before the Congress yesterday brought home to us as nothing else could the great historic facts her presence here expresses. The First Lady of China is welcome in the United States for her own sake; no figure on the world stage stirs the American imagination more than hers. She is welcome as the ambassador of the unconquerable young republic of the East with which we are proud to be allied. In her moving and graceful address she demonstrated not only how well she speaks our language but how much the thought and aspiration of China are like our own. To see Mme. Chinag, a Chinese figure of the best period, in the most typical of American assemblies, speaking lit-rally, as she said to the American people, and taking their representatives by storm, is to feel as well as to perceive that it is ideas and not distance that divide peoples. The East and the West can be of one mind.

It is this truth that Mme Chiang illuminates. As the voice of modern China, she brings her country very close and identifies its struggle with ours, not only because we are both fighting the same enemy but because we are both fighting for the same purpose. But she is more than the voice of China, more than the beautiful Chinese girl educated in America who comes back, so American still that a certain parental pride mingles with our admiration, as one of the most influential persons on earth, a woman who speaks for Asia. She is the shining proof that there is no Asiatic world separate from the whole world. If Japan's war proved no more than that there is no separate destiny for the United States and China, it would be almost worth the cost China has paid and we are prepared to pay.

This is the only answer we can make to the logical and eloquent appeal of Madame Chiang for more help for her beleaguered country. No American will dispute her thesis that it is dangerous to allow the Japanese to consolidate their rule over the island empire they have conquered while we throw the bulk of our strength against Germany. Everything she says on this subject will be agreed to by Congress, our military leaders and the country at large. American sentiment is in favor of sending to China everything that can possibly be delivered now. It concentrates on Germany for the moment only because greater forces are massed in Europe and there is a better chance of beating Hitler first. Stronger even than that consideration, moreover, is the clear fact that the war is indivisible. As Russia is supported in her magnificent drive by the incessant bombing of the Nazi war factories and the diversion of the Luftwaffe to Africa, so China is aided by the forces that have prevented the Axis from making the junction with Japan through the Suez and the Middle East, which could easily have made a United Nations' victory impossible.

This victory is now assured. And China can be absolutely certain that nothing — neither time nor losses nor war weariness — will prevent the United States from fighting the war with Japan to the bitter finish. There is no doubt in the American mind that the Japanese military power must be crushed and routed by attack in overwhelming force from the Asiatic mainland. Nor is there the slightest question that the full power of this country will finally be focused on that attack. The Lady from China need have no fear that Chinese resistance has been in vain or that we shall rest until the last Japanese is driven from China. Half of Japan's power will be destroyed when Hitler is beaten, and the other half will not long survive the combined blows of China and her determined allies. —New York Times.

Senator Taft And Money

Senator Taft of Ohio is probably the one man in Washington whose ambition to accomplish something constructive in the war effort is entirely nonexistent.

Just now the eminent Ohio minus mark is fussing about what he calls flat money—\$160 millions.

An aftermath of the Hoover administration was the preparation of greenbacks to that amount, to be used quickly if none of the other efforts of the Roosevelt administration. The money is exactly like any other except that it does not indicate a silver bar backing. It is just plain money.

Since some congressmen have been howling for all possible economies in government, the treasury has released this forty tons of expensive paper and costly labor to substitute for a new order of printing. But Senator Taft belches that this is flat money.

He howls about the quality of United States currency during a time when the government offers war bonds. In some mysterious manner he discovers that this money is no good, whereas a war bond, which is another form of the government's in which it promises payment of a certain sum, is perfectly good collateral! In other words, the Senator is nuts.

One is reminded of the fable of the little nation which stored its gold reserve in a mountain cave.

The national treasurer discovered one morning that the gold, under its own weight had sunk into quicksand and was irrecoverably lost. He hurried to the king and gasped: "What shall we do, what SHALL we do?"

The King was a man of wisdom. He remarked: "Just keep your big yap shut, that's all." —Connersville Tribune.

Study of Air Freight

A realistic approach to an important new element of transportation, air cargo, may be expected as a result of the acceptance of a fund for research in this field by Wayne University. The study will be under the direction of Dr. Spencer A. Larson, associate professor of Marketing and also principal economist in the Wholesale and Retail Policy Section of the War Production Board. Under the "Evans Grant for Air Cargo Research," which has been founded by Colonel Edward S. Evans of Detroit, the university plans to go beyond mere statistical analysis of business and endeavor to calculate some of the changes with relation to transportation which will result from the impact of war on the people of the world and their buying habits.

There has been a good deal of over-enthusiastic prediction about the flying freight cars of the future. Cost per ton-mile obviously will not be entirely jettisoned because of the immense savings of time which can be made by the use of wings for cargo. In our time airplanes will not destroy the usefulness of railroad, motor truck and marine freight hauling. Undoubtedly, however, they will absorb a large percentage of many cargoes of goods which now go by slower methods of travel, and play an important part in speeding up the delivery of a long list of articles of commerce. The study at Wayne University can be useful in exploring realistic opportunities for the future. —New York Times.

Tempest In Glossy Print

Before the war, beautifully printed magazines were sent free to business and editorial offices throughout America.

The contained cleverly presented propaganda about Germany, Italy and Japan. They were intended to present the Axis as countries primarily interested in business, not in conquest.

If we can judge by the amount of appeasement sentiment in this country prior to Pearl Harbor, they were very effective.

Now the United States, through the Office of War Information, is publishing a glossyprint magazine called Victory, to be used in propaganda abroad, especially in re-occupied regions and neutral countries.

But anti-Roosevelt Congressmen are objecting. They object to the cost—although obviously we can't impress anybody with a third-rate publishing job.

They object to praise of Roosevelt—although he is obviously one of our best talking points.

They claim that it will be used to build up sentiment for a fourth term. This is the silliest of all.

What are they afraid of—that the Democrats in 1944 will sweep the fifth ward in Casablanca? —Philadelphia Record.

Just Like Governor Schricker

When it went out over the wires early Tuesday morning that the State Hospital for the Insane near Evansville was on fire, Governor Schricker left Indianapolis at once for the scene and he remained there until plans had been completed to take care of the 1,180 unfortunate wards of the state.

Indiana has had some fine governors but none have given more to the job than has Governor Henry F. Schricker. He has been on the job every minute since he took the oath of office. An attempt has been made at every turn by his political opponents to block his administration and make it a failure but so far have not succeeded.

He went to the scene of the 53-year old building which turned the unfortunates out and gave every possible assistance in the power of a chief executive. He estimates the loss to the state very heavy.

The people of Indiana can depend upon it that when Governor Schricker has a job that belongs to the Chief Executive it will be attended to right as long as Henry F. Schricker is that person. No wonder his friends are proud of him.

—Winslow Dispatch

Farmers Slapped

Republicans in the Indiana House of Representatives this week handed Indiana farmers "the biggest slap in the face given by any group of assemblymen in a long time," when the bill to continue the state milk-control law two more years was killed.

The action was so described by Hassil E. Schenck, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau, Inc. The measure was originally passed under a Democratic administration at the request of the Farm Bureau and other farm groups of the state.

"Defeat of the bill is a keen disappointment to the farmers of Indiana," Schenck said. "The producers wanted it and the consumers wanted it." He explained that although the federal government, through the Office of Price Administration, will control the milk industry for the duration of the war, the OPA has shown a willingness to recognize local control.

Protesting the legislature's action delegates attending the annual conference of the social and educational department of the Farm Bureau adopted a resolution asking that the measure again be brought before the assembly for "free and open discussion and for a roll call vote."

The resolution set out that killing the bill leaves milk producers "again at the mercy of the large milk distributors, as was the case before the institution of the measure."

The present milk control act expires June 30, and the proposed measure would have extended the program for two years.

GAS

Is an economical servant in the home. It is also serving as a vital part in war production. Be patriotic. Help conserve gas by keeping your present equipment in good repair for higher efficiency.

Central Ind. Gas Co.

A Soufflé THAT HUFFS AND PUFFS

'WAY UP

by Dorothy Greig

WHEN you have this soufflé mixed and safely into the oven, just lay down the law to your family. "All hands washed right on the dot," you tell them. "No stragglers or dilly-dallies permitted for this meal." For when a soufflé comes out of the oven proudly high and light, it waits for no one. It must be



eaten right then. A few minutes delay and down it goes. But it's worth being prompt for a soufflé like this one. It has a tangy cheese flavor to which has been added the zest of tomato. And it comes out of the oven puffed high under a crusty brown top. Serve with it a fresh green salad. Follow it with fruit. A lovely meal!

Tomato Cheese Soufflé

2 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
1/2 cup milk
1/2 cup condensed tomato soup
1 1/2 cups grated cheese
1/4 teaspoon dry mustard
4 eggs, separated

Melt the butter, add flour and cook until frothy. Then add the hot milk and cook until thoroughly thickened. Stir in the condensed tomato soup and the grated cheese and heat until the cheese is melted. Remove from fire and add the mustard and egg yolks—adding one egg yolk at a time and beating thoroughly after the addition of each egg yolk. Beat the egg whites until stiff, but not dry, and fold them into the mixture. Pour into a well greased casserole and bake in a moderate (350°) oven for 50 to 60 minutes or until firm in the center. Serves 5 to 6. (Put in pan of hot water while baking.)

War Manpower Commission statisticians estimate that 70 per cent more women were working on farms in the summer of 1942 than in the summer of 1940.

Legal Notice

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS

State of Indiana, Delaware County, ss: Margaret Parham vs. Ray Parham In the Delaware Circuit Court January Term, 1943 Complaint: Divorce No. 16306 Notice is hereby given the said defendant Ray Parham that the plaintiff has filed her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that the said defendant, Ray Parham, is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that unless he be and appear on Monday, the 12th day of April, 1943, the 7th day the April term of said Court, to be held on the 1st Monday in April, A. D. 1943, at the Court House in the City of Muncie in said County and State, the said cause will be heard and determined in his absence. WITNESS, the Clerk and the Seal of said Court, affixed at the City of Muncie this 9th day of February A. D. 1943. JESSE E. GREENE, Clerk John J. Dodd, Plaintiff's Attorney Feb. 12, 19, 26

Warns Registrants About Occupations

Indianapolis, Feb. 26.—Selective Service registrants between the ages of 18 and 38 who seek to transfer to deferrable occupations should assure themselves that they are in a non-deferrable job before making any change. That advice comes from Indiana's state selective service director, Colonel Robinson Hitchcock.

He adds that a worker does not become draft-exempt by entering an essential job, but only becomes eligible for deferment for specified periods of time.

Legal Notice

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of Delaware County, Indiana, will receive sealed bids and proposals up to the hour of 10:00 a. m. on Tuesday, the 2nd day of March, 1943, at the office of the Auditor in the Courthouse in the City of Muncie, Indiana, for the furnishing of the following equipment, materials, and supplies for the County Highway Department for the year 1943 as follows: to-wit:

GRAVEL One (1) yard to Fifty Thousand (50,000) yards of gravel, in bank or in pile. ASPHALT FOR BITUMINOUS Three Hundred Thousand (300,000) Gallons of Asphalt for Bituminous materials.

Requirements and specifications for said materials and supplies are on file in the office of the Auditor, of Delaware County, Indiana. Extent of bidders shall accompany his bid with a non-collusion affidavit as required by law.

Whenever a bid is in excess of \$500.00 the same shall be accompanied by a bidder's bond or certified check payable to the Treasurer of Delaware County, Indiana, which bond or check shall be in an amount not less than 10% of the total amount of such bid. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Done this 18th day of February, 1943. SAMUEL L. CUNNINGTON Auditor of Delaware County, Indiana Corbett McCellan, County Attorney Feb. 19, 26

Legal Notice

NOTICE OF IMPROVEMENT RESOLUTION

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Public Works and Safety of the City of Muncie, Indiana, that it is desired and deemed necessary to make the following described public improvements for the City of Muncie, Indiana, as authorized by the following numbered resolutions, adopted by said Board, on the 10th day of February, 1942 to-wit:

No. 454 To improve Thirteenth Street by construction of curb and gutter on both sides of Thirteenth Street from Port Avenue to Rochester Avenue.

All work done in the making of said described public improvements shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of the improvement resolution, as numbered, adopted by the Board of Public Works on the above named date, and the drawings, plans, profiles and specifications which are on file and may be seen in the office of said Board of Public Works of the City of Muncie, Indiana.

The Board of Public Works has fixed the 10th day of March, 1943 as a date upon which remonstrances may be filed or heard by persons interested in or affected by said described public improvements, and on said date at 2 o'clock p. m. said Board of Public Works will meet at its office in said City for the purpose of hearing and considering any remonstrances which may have been filed, or which may have been presented; said Board fixes said date as for the modification, confirmation, rescinding, or postponement of action on said remonstrances; and on said date will hear all persons interested or whose property is affected by said proposed improvements, and will decide whether the benefits that will accrue to the property abutting and adjacent to the proposed improvement and to the said City will be equal to or exceed the cost of the proposed improvements, as estimated by the City Civil Engineer.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS AND SAFETY By W. M. BROCK, Clerk Feb. 19, 26

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